

Smooth, shining, and moderately thickly covered with soft pale hair. Mandibles pale yellow, black at the apex; the front and the ocellar region black; the black mark becoming gradually narrowed above from below. Palpi long, black at the base, testaceous at the apex, and covered with soft white pubescence. Postscutellum broadly depressed laterally at the base. The sides and ventral surface of the petiole are pallid yellow; the basal area on the second segment is large and becomes gradually roundly narrowed towards the apex; the bounding furrow is wide and deep, this being also the case with the oblique lateral; both may be rufous. The suturiform articulation is closely striated, the lateral fork is smooth, deep, and does not reach to the end of the segment; the five basal segments have their apices lined narrowly with pale yellow, the yellow extending on to the ventral surface on the third and fourth segments. There is an oblique narrow hyaline cloud in the first cubital cellule, which extends as a small round spot into the discoidal cellule.

The abdomen is shorter than the thorax, broad, the apical three segments becoming gradually narrowed.

XX.—*New and little-known Moths from India and Australia.*
By Colonel C. SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Eupterotidæ.

Eupterote dulcinia, nov.

♂. Bright chrome-yellow; the antennæ, head, thorax, and outer portions of the wings slightly darker than the general colour; a faint indication of a straight discal line on the hind wings, otherwise absolutely without markings: underside slightly paler than above, with indications of a straight discal line across both wings.

♀. Dark chrome-yellow, absolutely without markings above and below.

Expanse of wings, ♂ $3\frac{1}{10}$, ♀ $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Salayar Island, south of Celebes (*Everett*).

A long series of both sexes: some of the males are nearly as pale as *E. calandra*, Swinh., from the Khasia Hills, but the antennæ are longer and more deeply pectinated; in three or four of the females the straight discal line in hind wings is more or less apparent.

Family Chalcosiidæ.

Cyclosia phonia, nov.

♀. Upperside deep black; wings with a dull dark green sheen in certain lights; a broad white band across the disc of fore wings, composed of nine spots, formed by intersection of the veins, and two additional spots at the upper and lower ends of the cell; cilia white at apex of hind wings; shaft of antennæ bright shining blue; frons, base of antennæ, top of head, collar, thorax, and abdomen at sides marked with the same colour. Underside: abdomen with white segmental bands; blue sheen on costa of both wings, also on the principal veins, and blue submarginal spots on hind wings; the band on fore wings same as on upperside, with three additional small white subapical dots, a white subcostal spot beyond middle on fore wings and two in the middle near the outer margin.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

Lawas (*Everett*).

Family Lithosiidæ.

Chionema saulia, nov.

♀. Pure white; antennæ ochreous; palpi with first and second joints crimson, third black; thorax with a crimson band in front and in the middle: fore wings with a large black spot at the end of cell, transverse bands thin, crimson, first subbasal short, second and third antemedial and discal slightly curving outwards, fourth close to the apex; abdomen pinkish towards the tip: hind wings without markings. Underside white, uniform, without markings except for its crimson pectus; fore and hind legs with the tibiæ crimson above; the tarsi black above with white spots.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch.

Paitan (*Everett*).

Family Drepanulidæ.

Callidrepana xanthoptera.

Drepana xanthoptera, Hmps. Moths Ind. i. p. 341 (1892).

Naga Hills, Khasia Hills.

This species belongs to Hampson's Section II. B. Vein 10 from end of areole, 11 from cell; antennæ bipectinated in both sexes. It was originally described from a male example; I have now both sexes.

Family Cossidæ.

Duomitus tectorius, nov.

♂. Antennæ brown; head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous grey, the latter with brownish-grey bands: fore wings white, minutely striated with brown; a large brown patch at the base, limited hindwards by the median vein; a smaller brown nearly square patch on the costa beyond the middle and some small brown spots on the costa between and beyond: hind wings white suffused with grey and covered with brown striations, otherwise unmarked. Underside: body and wings covered with grey suffusions: fore wings with the costal outer patch and some brownish elongated patches in the disc between the veins; hind wings with a long brown mark at the upper end of cell: tarsi black with ochreous bands.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Solomon Islands.

Somewhat resembles *D. (Cossus) maculatus*, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxii. p. 125, pl. x. f. 4 (1878). There are two examples of a closely allied form from Singapore, unnamed, in the B. M.

Family Macariidæ.

Luxiaria gammaria, nov.

♂. Palpi and frons brown; head, body, and wings ochreous grey: fore wings with five brown patches on the costa, a large black lunule at the end of the cell; both wings covered with pale red irrorations, which are closely packed together and form a broad indistinct marginal band which is intersected by a submarginal lunular whitish band, on the inner side of this broad band is a dentated line with brown points, an extra similar line across the middle of hind wings. Underside: colour paler and brighter, with antemedial and postmedial bright chocolate-red bands across both wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Lawas (*Everett*).

The hind wing is rather more acutely angled at the middle of the outer margin than is usual. There is an example in the B. M., unnamed, from Pulo Laut.

Family Ennomidæ.

Hypochrosis hiresia, nov.

♂. Frons brown; top of head greyish white; antennæ blackish brown; body and wings pale greyish ochreous,

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transverse bands chocolate-brown, disposed as is usual in the *hyadaria* group, the two on the fore wings rather closer together than usual, more sinuous and irregular and not straight; the usual ringlet at the end of the cell; the entire surface of both wings striated with brown, the space between the bands in the fore wings and the basal space of the hind wings so minutely as to be hardly visible: underside bright orange, the hinder marginal space of fore wings pale grey.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Flores (*Everett*).

In one example there are some brown patches in the disc of fore wings; the colour of this form is paler than in *sulphurescens*, Moore, paler than in any form of the genus yet described.

Family Trifidæ.

Heliocheilus osmidus, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside of palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings pinkish grey; palpi white beneath; the male has a lesser tinge of pink than the female and has also a few white scales on the top of the head, which are wanting in the other sex; a broad white stripe runs through the cell from near the base to the outer margin of the fore wings, and there are some suffused dark grey stripes on some of the principal veins, most prominent on vein 1 *a* and on the median vein; cilia with white tips; abdomen pale ochreous grey, with the basal segment white: hind wings whitish, with the outer margin broadly suffused with grey; cilia pure white. Underside: wings white, the fore wing suffused with dark grey, leaving the margins and longitudinal streak white; thorax with long white hairs.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀ $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Types in Mus. Oxon.

Heliocheilus cladotus, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi above, head, and thorax pale ochreous-fawn colour, palpi beneath white; abdomen ochreous grey; wings white: fore wings with the veins broadly dark ochreous-fawn colour, this colour predominating and leaving a white streak on hinder margin, another from base to outer margin below the median vein and vein 2, and a third through the cell and below veins 5 and 6; outer marginal line dark fawn-colour, in each interspace a large marginal white spot, inside these spots are dark fawn-coloured spots forming a

submarginal dark band: hind wings with the veins thinly ochreous-fawn colour, and some slight suffusion of this colour in the outer marginal area. Underside white; fore wings with a brown mark at end of cell, a brown submarginal band and white marginal large spots: hind wings unmarked.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{6}$ inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Types in Mus. Oxon.

Canthylidia canusina, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside of palpi and head ochreous brown, underside of palpi white; thorax dark ochreous grey, with white thin bands; abdomen whitish with grey dorsal bands: fore wings ochreous white, the female is unmarked except for the brown stigma at end of cell on the underside showing through the wing, but the male in addition to this has a large blackish-brown suffusion occupying nearly a third of the wing, and extending from the median vein to the hinder margin, but not touching the base on the outer margin, there are also some brownish marks near the apex; cilia white; hind wings white, unmarked. Underside white; fore wings with a large square brown mark at the end of the cell, and some brown internal suffusion, which in the female is less than in the male.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Types in Mus. Oxon.

Canthylidia cistella, nov.

♂. Palpi above, head, and collar pale ochreous brown; thorax ochreous grey, nearly white; abdomen white; wings white: fore wings with a subbasal short blackish band, another before the middle, straight, complete, and nearly upright, a black orbicular spot close to its inner side, a similar spot below touching the band, a square black reniform followed by a subdentate black thin band which curves outwardly round the reniform, then down to the hinder margin at two thirds from the base; black marginal points, inside of which are white spots and a grey suffused band, leaving a narrow white space on the outer side of the curved band: hind wings with a grey marginal band, spotted with white; cilia of both wings white. Underside white, with the black spots and marginal bands as above.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Type in Mus. Oxon.

Adisura ionola, nov.

♂ ♀. Upperside of palpi, head, and thorax pale ochreous brown, palpi white beneath; fore wings dark pink, with a pale yellowish stripe running through the cell from the base to the outer margin, a double-lined stigma at the end of cell within the stripe; abdomen ochreous grey, a broad dull red band near the base followed by three or four indistinct broken bands: hind wings whitish, with broad greyish suffusions. Underside ochreous white, a large square brown stigma at the end of cell of fore wings and (in the male only) some brown suffusions on the borders; thorax and legs dull ochreous grey; abdomen white, with broad dark grey bands.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Types in Mus. Oxon.

Heliothis neuroides, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi ochreous grey, speckled with brown; head and thorax red-brown, striped with brown and grey: fore wings brown; veins blackish, lined with grey; cilia with grey spots, some pinkish streaks in the discoidal, discal, and hinder marginal interspaces, from base to outer margin, interrupted in the cell by the orbicular and reniform, which are grey, the former oval, the latter like a crooked figure of 8: hind wings whitish with grey borders. Underside whitish: fore wings suffused with grey, some grey suffusion on central and outer areas of hind wing; legs grey, tarsi with white spots.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Types in Mus. Oxon.

Euplexia orophora, nov.

♂. Pale ochreous olive-grey; palpi brown above: fore wings with many black and white spots and markings, forming several incomplete transverse lines, the two most distinct being subbasal and discal, both composed of black lunules edged outwardly with white; a submarginal very irregular band of black and white marks, mostly white towards apex, also some black and white points on the margin: hind wings suffused with brown, paling towards the base. Underside ochreous grey, nearly white, with broad brown outer margins and a large black lunule at the end of cell on hind wings.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Tasmania.

Close to *E. albidisca*, Moore, from Bengal, but more varied with white.

*Amphypira tragopogonis.**Phalæna-Noctua tragopogonis*, Linn. Faun. Suec. p. 1189 (1748).Kulu (*Graham Young*).

Does not appear to have been hitherto recorded from India; there are examples in the B. M. from Scind Valley and Sultanpore. It has a very wide palæarctic range—N. America, Europe, and N. India.

*Diethusa insularis.**Hyperdasis insularis*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. N. H. (5) x. p. 230 (1882).

Kiriwini, Trobriand Island; Duke of York Island; Solomons; New Hebrides; Pulò Laut; Kapaur; Fergusson Island; Burma.

This species is not included in Hampson's 'Moths of India,' but appears to be very widely spread; there is an example in the B. M., which I cannot separate from it, from Natal.

Family Acontiidæ.

*Erastria umbrifera.**Hyboma umbrifera*, Butler, Ill. Het. B. M. vii. p. 46, pl. cxxvi. fig. 1 (1889).*Dipterygia umbrifera*, Hmps. Moths Ind. ii. p. 236 (1894).

Khasia Hills.

The type came from Dharmasala; it is an Acontiid of the genus *Erastria*.

Bryophila lamia, nov.

♂. Olive-brown: fore wings with antemedial, postmedial, and submarginal blackish transverse sinuous lines; a short subbasal line followed by blackish spots; a black lunule at end of cell and above it a blackish patch touching the costa; some blackish suffusion on the lower half of the postmedial line, also some on its outer edge, making this line look as if it were duplex in parts, some similar suffusion on the inner side of the submarginal line, marginal points black; cilia olive-grey with pale patches: hind wings without markings; cilia grey. Underside olive-grey, shining, indications of a pale discal band; a spot at end of cell of hind wings, black marginal line, with some pale streaks running inwards; fore tibiæ with pale bands.

Expanse of wings $\frac{9}{16}$ inch.

Beeling, Burma.

Family Euteliidæ.

Eutelia muttia, nov.

♂. Palpi brown; head, thorax, and abdomen ochreous grey, a brown spot on each side at base of the thorax; three grey-brown bands on the central segments of the abdomen: fore wings ochreous grey, suffused in parts with blackish brown, an antemedial curved brown line from hinder margin ending in an orbicular spot below the costa, a large reniform brown mark and a brown sinuous discal line curving round it: hind wings mostly blackish brown, their centres ochreous grey. Underside: both wings ochreous grey suffused in parts with brown; fore wings with the large reniform and outer line; hind wings with cell-spot and two outer brown lines.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Goping, Perak (*Künstler*); Port Blair; Andaman Isles (*Wimberly*).

Allied to *E. deleta*, Hmps. n.

Family Sarrothripidæ.

Blenina puloa, nov.

♂. Palpi greyish white, a black spot on the sides at tip of first joint, one at base of second joint, and black bands at base and tip of third joint; head, body, and fore wings grey, suffused with dull green except on the disc, where there is a whitish space; costa with some black marks, an indistinct transverse broad band just beyond the middle, composed mostly of greenish scales, and bordered hindwards on each side with black, the outer line widening the band outwards on to the hinder margin, and containing a blackish stigma at the end of the cell and a black band a little above the hinder margin of the wing; a submarginal duplex band of green lunular marks and marginal white spots and black points; cilia nearly white with brown patches: hind wings brown, paling towards base and abdominal margin. Underside: fore wings brown, hinder margin grey; hind wings grey with a brown marginal band; cilia of both wings whitish; hind tarsi with brown bands.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Luzon, Philippines.

There are examples in the B. M., unnamed, from Pulo Laut and Talaut; it much resembles *Charocoma albulalis*, Walker, from Sarawak; it is not referred to by Semper in his 'Schmett. der Philipp. Inseln.'

Family **Quadrifidæ**.Genus **SUNDWARDA**, nov.

♂. Palpi porrect, small and covered with hair, last joint short; antennæ strongly bipectinated for two thirds their length; legs hairy; hind tibiæ with two pairs of short spurs: fore wings with veins 3 and 4 from lower angle of cell, 5 from a little above the angle, 6 from upper angle, 7, 8, and 9 stalked, 10 from four fifths of cell, 11 from two thirds: hind wings with veins 3 and 4 from lower angle of cell, 5 from halfway between the middle and the lower angle, 6 and 7 from upper angle, 8 anastomosing with 7 near the base.

Will stand near *Trisuloides* at the commencement of the *Quadrifidæ*.

Sundwarda efulgida, nov.

♂. Antennæ brown; palpi and frons deep black; top of head, body, and wings shining white, bands and markings deep black; a band on the collar, some marks on the thorax; abdomen black, with a white macular dorsal stripe: fore wings with black lunular spots on the costa at equal distances apart, the subapical one large and pointed into the wing, orbicular invisible, reniform a black ring; some black short stripes near the base and on the veins at the outer margin, a row of discal spear-shaped marks, and two or three sinuous and irregular transverse lines filling up the wing: hind wings tinged with grey, with grey veins; cilia of both wings with black patches.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Sarawak.

There is an example in Mr. Herbert Druce's collection from Perak.

Praxis selecta, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi pale ochreous, speckled with black on their upperside; head, thorax, and fore wings brown, banded and spotted with reddish pink, the thorax being mostly pink; costa with pale ochreous spots, two transverse bands close to the base, one nearly erect before the middle; orbicular and reniform pink, the former touching the outer side of this band, the latter touching the inner side of a postmedial band, which curves round it and then descends to the hinder margin close to the other band, all these bands are formed in large curves or lunules; there is also a submarginal band of dentated marks, the points outwards lined with black,

and small pink lunules and points on the margin, with the marginal line black; between all the bands in the male are some whitish marks; the abdomen and hind wings are purple-grey, the former with pink segmental bands, the latter with a central thin white transverse band, some pink marks near anal angle, black marginal line and pink points; cilia grey, of hind wings white at apex and anal angle. Underside whitish grey, base white; a white central band across both wings, a suffused brown marginal band on hind wings with a pink band inside it.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Types in Mus. Oxon.

It is marked much like *Praxis dirigenis*, Walker, xv. 1801, except for the pink colour.

Achaea argilla, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi, head, body, and fore wings of a uniform pale greyish clay-colour without any markings, the usual ante- and postmedial lines being obsolete: hind wings with the usual broad central white band, black marginal band with white spots as in *A. melicerte*, Drury, but the inner area of the wing is nearly white, being only slightly tinged with grey. Underside: both wings white, very slightly tinged with grey; fore wings with the black bands and hind wings with the black spot near anal angle, as in *A. melicerte*. Sexes alike.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Types in Mus. Oxon.

A very distinct and pretty form allied to *A. melicerte*, Drury, which I have also from Australia.

Grammodes quesiata, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi grey; head, body, and wings dark purplish grey: fore wings with a deep black patch occupying the centre of the wing, bounded externally by an outwardly curved white line, which runs from costa to hinder margin, but the black patch does not extend to the costa but leaves a broad costal space clear and narrows hindwards and has an erect white band running through its middle, also a black irregular streak from apex, which extends in an irregular line to the hinder margin, running close to the outer margin of the patch; outside this line the wing has a grey sheen; cilia white at apex: hind wings more black than fore wings; a

white transverse band before the middle; cilia white with a brown patch in the centre.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Coomo, Queensland.

There is an example of this insect in the B. M. from Port Darwin, mixed up with *G. geometrica*, Fabr., but though it superficially resembles a miniature form of that species, it will be found on examination to have very little in common with it.

Grammodes Clementi, nov.

♂. Palpi and frons white, a white line round the eyes; head, body, and wings of a uniform dull slaty brownish black; bands and spots white, a band nearly straight from costal third to hinder margin three-quarters from base, a dot at end of cell, a band from costal two-thirds, outwards to the middle, then acutely angled and curved in a thin line to the hinder margin close to the termination of the other band, the curve goes round a black ocellus ringed with grey, a white streak near apex, the costa at apex white and a white costal dot on the inner side of the streak; cilia white at apex: hind wings with a central band, slightly outwardly curved and attenuated hindwards to the anal angle; cilia white, with a brown patch in the middle. Underside white: wings with the basal half white, outer half of fore wings with an outwardly curved white discal band, with white broken streaks from the costa on both sides of it: hind wings with a brown thick line in the centre of the white part, a band of white lunules on inner margin of the brown part, some submarginal white lunules and cilia as above.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

Towranna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Type in Mus. Oxon.

Closely allied to *G. oculata*, Snellen, from Celebes, Tijds. voor Ent. xxiii. p. 103, pl. viii. f. 6 (1880); but that insect has no subapical streak on the fore wings, and this is a very prominent character of the form now described. There are two examples in the B. M. mixed up with *G. oculicola*, Walker, to which it is also allied, but from which it is quite distinct.

Niguza oculita, nov.

♀. Ochreous grey, very uniform in colour, except the palpi, head, and collar, which are red-brown; transverse lines on the wings brown and wavy, one before the middle, on fore wings only, two close together beyond the middle, with a large

ocellus at the end of the cell, round which the inside line curves, the ocellus is ochreous with a large black centre with white pupil, the ochreous outer part is ringed with black and then with white; the duplex line runs across the hind wing before its middle; across both wings are two lines nearly straight, close together on the disc; a submarginal deeply dentated line and a marginal line; cilia slightly paler than the wings. Underside brighter yellow, large round black spots at end of each cell, broad marginal brown borders; cilia ochreous grey.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch.

Towrauna Plains, W. Australia (*E. Clement*).

Type in Mus. Oxon.

Two examples only; there are three unnamed in the B. M. The species is nearly allied to *N. spiramioides*, Walker, xv. 1855, the type of the genus.

Family Focillidæ.

Genus OSERICANA, Walker.

Osericana, Walker, xxxiv. 1214 (1865).

Mixtila, Swinh. Cat. Het. Mus. Oxon. ii. p. 193 (1900).

Pinacia, Walker, xix. 919 (1859) (præocc.).

Osericana albistella.

Osericana albistella, Walker, *l. c.*

Pinacia pupillalis, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxviii. p. 8, pl. i. figs. 4, 4a (1885).

Sumatra, Celebes, Philippines.

Family Hypenidæ.

Dichromia otitata, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, body, and fore wings black; a thin, pure white, straight and erect transverse band from costa two thirds from base to hinder margin a little before the angle: hind wings white; a black border, narrow on costa, broad on outer margin, attenuated gradually to a point at the anal angle, the border occupying two thirds of the wing-space. Underside as above, except that there is no white band on the fore wing.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Flores.

Allied to *D. leucotænia*, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxiii. p. 114 (1880), and xxiv. p. 67, pl. v. fig. 1 (1881), from Celebes; differs chiefly in the narrow white band of fore

wings above and the absence of the white band on those wings below. There is an example of Snellen's species from S. Celebes in the B. M., unnamed, in the *Dichromia* drawer.

Family Nymphulidæ.

Genus CAMPTOMASTIX.

Camptomastix, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) ix. p. 439 (1892).

Camptomastyx, Hmps. Moths Ind. iv. p. 238 (1896); Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 215.

Warren's type is *pacalis*, Leech.

Hampson's type is *hisbonalis*, Walker.

The two are conspecific. Sir George Hampson had overlooked the fact that Warren had described the genus in 1892. It will have to stand as *Camptomastix*, Warren, not *Camptomastyx*, Hampson.

Oligostigma eromenalis.

Cænostola eromenalis, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxiii. p. 226 (1880), xxvii. p. 6, pl. iii. fig. 4 (1884).

Oligostigma eromenalis, Hmps. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 160.

Celebes, Philippines; Queensland, Australia.

In Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 160, Hampson sinks this species to *Ambia ptolycusalis*, Walker, which should be corrected.

Family Endotrichidæ.

Cangetta rectilinea.

Cangetta rectilinea, Moore, Lep. Ceylon, iii. p. 314, pl. clxxxii. fig. 3 (1886).

Paraponyx hartoghialis, Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xv. p. 97, pl. vii. figs. 6, 7 (1872).

Paraponyx griseolalis, Hmps. Ill. Het. ix. p. 176, pl. clxxiv. fig. 12 (1893).

Khasia Hills, Ceylon, New Guinea.

Snellen informs me that his species is identical with Moore's; he has also brought to my notice that Sir George Hampson has apparently omitted *Botys fatualis*, Led., altogether. Lederer's figure is good, but, as I have not seen the species, I do not know where it should stand.

Family Pyraustidæ.

Entephria pulchralis, nov.

♂. Palpi, frons, and top of head white; body and wings bright primrose-yellow, markings dark chocolate; a band on

the collar, three on thorax, central and on the sides: fore wings with three parallel upright bands before the middle, the first being short and close to the base; an angular band from costa at three fourths to vein 2 above the hinder angle, then elbowed straight to a spot at the end of the cell, below which is a short nearly upright band from the middle of the hinder margin; a submarginal even line, another similar marginal line: hind wings with a band before the middle extending to the anal angle; a discal band elbowed at vein 3 and turned upwards; a submarginal line not reaching the abdominal margin, and a marginal line; cilia of both wings white, containing a basal blackish line and grey tips.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{8}{10}$ inch.

Rangoon.

In one example the bands are much broader than in the others and there is some ochreous suffusion at the anal angle of the hind wings.

Tabidia inconsequens.

Nymphula (?) *inconsequens*, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xvii. p. 204 (1896).

Orphnophanes inconsequens, Hmps. Moths Ind. iv. p. 231 (1896).

Dawson, Queensland.

Though the examples from Australia are greyer and less yellowish than the Khasia Hill forms, I can find no specific difference.

This species is made an *Orphnophanes* in the B. M., a genus belonging to the Hydrocampidæ; but vein 10 of fore wings is only closely approximated to 9 and 8 and vein 2 rises from close to base—a characteristic, as Hampson himself says, of *Tabidia* type.

Pagyda pulverulenta, nov.

♂. Pale ochreous brown; palpi beneath white: hind wings with the costal space whitish, otherwise the ochreous-brown colour is very uniform throughout; transverse lines brown, disposed much as in *P. salvalis*, Walker, and *P. discolor*, Swinh., but very fine and thin; the submarginal line straight as in *discolor*, but composed of dots; marginal line brown; cilia slightly paler than the wing-colour, with a brown basal line. Underside ochreous grey, shining.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Khasia Hills.

Nacoleia gratalis.

Botys gratalis, Led. Wien. ent. Mon. vii. p. 475, pl. xi. fig. 18 (1863); Walker, xxxiv. 1390 (1865); Snellen, Tijds. voor Ent. xxvi. pl. viii. figs. 2, 2a (1883).

Semioceros gratalis, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1884, p. 318.

Goniorhynchus gratalis, Hmps. (nec Led.), Moths India, iv. p. 322 (1896); P. Z. S. 1898, p. 706.

Botys minualis, Hmps. (nec Walker) l. c.

Java.

Sir George Hampson makes *gratalis*, Led., the type of his genus *Goniorhynchus* through misidentification, his description being made from a specimen of *minualis*, Walker, which he believed to be identical with *gratalis*, Led.; but though superficially alike, they are very different insects. The palpi of *gratalis* are described by Lederer and have been figured by Snellen as shown above, and the latter has very kindly sent me a specimen for examination; Snellen seems to have been perfectly right in putting it in Meyrick's genus *Semioceros* (see Trans. Ent. Soc. 1884, p. 318), but when describing this genus Meyrick overlooked the fact that *murcalis* = *murcusalis*, Walker, xix. 933, is the type of Walker's genus *Nacoleia*, and that *amphicedalis*, Walker, is congeneric.

Genus METASIODES, Meyrick.

Metasiodes, Meyrick, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1894, p. 8.

Blepharomastix, Hmps. (nec Led.) Moths Ind. iv. p. 312 (1896).

Metasiodes heliaula.

Metasiodes heliaula, Meyrick, l. c.

Nacoleia heliaula, Hmps. l. c. p. 318.

Burma, Shan States.

Sir George Hampson spells the name *Metasciodes*, but Meyrick's name is without the *c*—*Metasiodes* (like *Metasia*); he sinks Meyrick's genus to *Blepharomastix*, a genus that was erected by Lederer for a group of purely American moths of delicate build and long narrow wings, having, I am of opinion, nothing in common with the species of Meyrick's *Metasiodes*, and this Hampson again makes a subsection of the genus *Nacoleia*, Walker.

Margaronia lucretila, nov.

♂. Palpi chestnut-brown, head chestnut-grey; a dark chestnut band on the collar; body and wings pure white; a chestnut-brown band from the costa of fore wings beyond the middle to the lower end of cell, where it joins a similarly

coloured narrower band, which curves inwards from the costa near apex and then extends to the hinder margin at two thirds from base; the first band has a whitish line running through it, the second is followed by a whitish line and a broad marginal orange band with a whitish line dividing it, the whitish lines in certain lights have a blue tint: hind wings with a large orange-brown patch in the centre of the disc, extending to outer margin, containing a metallic blue band near its inner side, and three black spots on the margin sprinkled with metallic blue scales. Underside white, unmarked.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Solomon Islands.

Lepidoplaga flavicinctalis.

Crocidophora (?) *flavicinctalis*, Snellen, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1890, p. 595.

Lepidoplaga longicorpus, Warren, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xviii. p. 108 (1896).

Lepidoplaga elongalis, Warren, *l. c.*

Pionea flavofimbriata.

Mabra flavofimbriata, Moore, Descr. Ind. Lep. Atk. p. 208 (1888).

I have received a long series of both these perfectly distinct moths from the higher Khasias and from the Jaintia Hills; Sir George Hampson has put them all together (Moths Ind. iv. p. 427).

In his description of the latter (Lep. Atk. p. 208) Moore gives the expanse of wings $\frac{4}{8}$ – $\frac{5}{8}$ inch = 13–18 mm.; Hampson says 24 mm., his description being taken from *flavicinctalis*; but *flavofimbriata* does not belong to the same genus, and is not a *Lepidoplaga*; it has no scale-tuft below at end of cell nor exaggerated retinaculum as in *flavicinctalis*.

The genus *Lepidoplaga* has been made a section of the genus *Pionea*, which can hardly be its right place; its peculiar characteristics are equally present in one of the groups of *Crocidophora*, where, I think, it would be more appropriate.

Besides Moore's two type specimens of *flavofimbriata* in the B. M., there is a male example from the Khasia Hills identical with mine.

Pionea aureolalis.

Botys aureolalis, Led. Wien. ent. Mon. vii. pp. 375 & 473 (1863).

Pionea aureolalis, Hmps. Moths Ind. iv. p. 424 (1896); P. Z. S. 1899, p. 246.

Dichocrocis evaralis, Hmps. (part.), Moths Ind. iv. p. 305; P. Z. S. 1898, p. 688.

Khasia Hills.

The type came from the Himalayas. In Hampson's Moths, iv. p. 305, *aureolalis*, Led., is made a synonym of *D. evaxalis*, Walker; at p. 424 he makes *aureolalis*, Led., a *Pionea*, and sinks *ochrealis*, Moore, and *contractalis*, Warren, to it; these last two have different scaling, are of a different shade of yellow, and, I think, are good forms: in P. Z. S. 1898, p. 689, and 1899, p. 246, he repeats the same positions, but in the former he gives Lederer's reference as p. 473, and in the latter as p. 375; but both Lederer's references refer to the same insect, the former being a list with localities and the latter a description of the same.

Hemiscopis polusalis.

Botys polusalis, Walker, xviii. 703 (1859).

Hydrorybina polusalis, Hmps. Moths Ind. iv. p. 239 (1896).

Clupeosoma polusalis, Hmps. Trans. Ent. Soc. 1897, p. 217.

Sarawak, Borneo.

The genus *Clupeosoma* = *Hydrorybina* belongs to the family Hydrocampidæ; but from the examination of a number of examples of this species from Sarawak I find that it does not belong to that family: vein 10 on fore wings is not stalked with 8 and 9, it is really only approximated to 8 and 9; it is necessary to denude the wing of scales to see this properly. The species fits well into the genus *Hemiscopis*, Warren.

XXI.—On a Collection of Mammals from the Kanuku Mountains, British Guiana. By OLDFIELD THOMAS, F.R.S.

By the help of Mr. F. V. McConnell, Mr. J. J. Quelch, recently Director of the British Guiana Museum, has been enabled to make a collecting expedition to the Savannah region in the interior of the colony, near the Brazilian boundary. The collection was formed in the Kanuku Mountains, about 59° W. and 3° N., and on the savannahs near their base, at altitudes varying from 240 to 2000 feet.

Mr. McConnell, whose name is already known to science by his exploration of Mt. Roraima*, has been generous enough to present the whole of the mammals obtained by Mr. Quelch to the National Museum, and I have now the privilege of giving an account of them.

The collection proves to be of extraordinary and quite

* See Trans. Linn. Soc., 2nd ser. Zool. viii. p. 51.